e effected. ng is certain, that in a country where the resigone thing is certain, that in a country where the resig-nation of a minister or a leading article in the Times will, either of them, produce a fall in the funds, these changes and this uncertainty are productive of the most disas-trons consequences to its substantial interests. The com-mercial world is sick of these political bickerings, and long for a strong government and a prospective return to have.

sitention. A telegram received in London yesterday from Vienna announces a battle at Grahovo between the Turks on one side and the Montenegrins and the Herze-govine Rayahs on the other. The latter had 59 men killed and 70 wounded. The loss of the Turks is not

known.

The Saxonia steamer, from New York, bringing the welcome intelligence of the passage of the Kanaas bill, arrived at Southampton yesterday. The "Arago," from the same place, is reported off Cowes.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—PROCEEDINGS OF PAR-LIAMENT.

On the 12th of April the House of Lords was not in sion, and the proceedings in the House of Commons

through committee and reported to the House amidst loui cheers.

On the 14th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury moved his vote of censure upon the government for their despatch to the governor general of India, touching his proclamation to the people of Oude, and urged its adoption at considerable length.

Lord Ellenborough reiterated his assertion that he alone was responsible for the despatch in question, and defended he is the principles haid down in it.

The Dukes of Argyle, Somerset, and Newcastle, and Lords Cranworth and Grey, spoke in favor of the resolution, and the Earls of Carnarvon and Donoughmore desinded the government.

The Earl of Derby justified the despatch, and condemned the want of elemency on the part of Lord Canning in confacating the whole territory of Oude. He deprecated the conduct of Mr. Vernon Smith in withholding from the government the private letter received from Lord Canning, in which explanations of the proclamation were promised. He denied that the government as a body was responsible for the publication of the despatch.

After some remarks from Lord Granville, the House divided, the vote being 158 for the resolution and 167 against it—majority in favor of government, 9. The announcement was received with cheers.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley stated that no change had taken place in the position of Britain relative to France or the United States with regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, nor had the British squadron been increased on that station.

Mr. Cardwell brought forward his motion of censure upon the government for the Indian despatch, and advocated his views at length.

Mr. Sergeant Densy seconded the resolution, and the

upon the government for the Indian despatch, and advo-cated his views at length.

Mr. Sergeant Densy seconded the resolution, and the speakers in favor of it included Mr. Lowe, Mr. Vernon Smith, and Lord John Russell, the latter of whom gave it his strenuous support, contending that government had acted disingenuously towards Lord Canning, and arguing that either Lord Canning must be pronounced incapable of continuing in his high position or government must be censured.

The debate was adjourned till Monday, the 17th.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

[From the London News, May 14.]

the existing government of India in virtue of something better. We see them playing fast and loose with British as course of the discussions upon this treaty, preparatory the arrangement of its provisions. England had asseted to the other parties the pretension is how asserts the United States, as a necessary consequence of its blightions, I cannot be wrong in presuming that France and not have signed it without guarding against this reading difficulty. The views of England are now dissect to you, but fortunately before its mitication, at this change of circumstances may well justify the same government in interposing such a remedy as it with a will be declared, by all the opinions of the other word, to have failed. But we know that such failure will be willful and wanton, while it is in the power of Englishmen to stop the profiligate game at any moment. Let them petition Parliament, as Manchester and Liverpool, and now London, have set the example of doing; and this will exiting aish all the mischievous devices now proposed for the misgovernment of India. Let them instantly prepare for the approaching electer. We see them playing fast and loose with British extend to their singland and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their in deal and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their singlands and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their in deal and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their singlands and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their singlands and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their day and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their throwing, with a view to their singlands and suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their throwing and billions, I cannot be very suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their throwing and billions, I cannot be very suffering part of the human mace as the bank of their suffering part of the human mace as the bank of

They the honor to transmunit herewith a copy of the gentless of the President of the United States to Conges, in Decomber 1sst, and of the annual documents this accompanied it. Among the latter will be found the errespondence between the Bright Sections of State and Mr. Stevenson upon the subject herein referred to post their power will be must be respondence between the Bright Sections of State and Botton and Botton and Bright Sections and Botton and Bright Sections of State and Bright Sections of State

leading questions, but united in a cordial respect for each other and for the House of Commons.

Again, we ask, what is the object of Mr. Cardwell's motion?

Is it that the government have permitted the despatch to be made public? But that was Lord Ellenborough's affair entirely, and his lordship, declaring that the cabinet had nothing whatever to do with its publication, sends his resignation to the Queen, and so that special ground of complaint is at an end. And yet, why should we blame him for having made a despatch public which looks like the first message of good faith that has been intended for an empire of people who believe themselves to be laboring under a foreign oppressor's yoke. Then the act of Lord Ellenborough, in giving publicity to this remarkable document, is one which flies in the face of all established usages in the tape and scaling-wax and circumlocution offices. It was, perhaps, the most audacious violation of ordinary official reserve and diplomatic concealment that an English statesman has ever committed, but an act for which Lord Ellenborough deserves well of his countrymen. He has struck a blow at the monstrous system by which the people of England are kept in ignorance of the most important affairs until the time has passed when the expression of public opinion can be of any avail. If there is one thing more prejudicial than another to the public interest, more humiliating to the people, more calculated to perpetually embroil the country with foreign powers, and to create misunderstanding between nations, it is our accursed system of secret diplomacy and the impenetrable mystery in which all the operations of government are shrouded. To speak of the government of this country as a popular one is absurd. We are ruled by aristocratic families, and, no matter to what political party he may belong, every member of these classes, it would appear, may rely with the most perfect confidence on the support of the governing class in any case in which its acts of omission or commission are injur on the 12th of April the House of Lords was not a series devoid of interest.

On the 13th the Lords did not sit.

In the Commons, Mr. Baillie, in response to an inquiry, said the reports that Sir Celin Campbell had lately asked urgently for reinforcements, and that the East India Company had declined for the present to find transports for the troops ready for embarkation.

Mr. Dismell, in reply to a question, said that Lord Elleborough laid his resignation before the Queen without the knowledge of even the Prime Minister, and that had be consulted his colleagues they would have unanimously requested him to withdraw his resignation.

The bill to extend limited liability to banking institutions was debated and peaced to a second reading; and the bill for the abolition of church rates was passed through committee and reported to the House amidst lowi cheers.

The Daily News, after remarking that the object of Mr. Cardwell's motion is avowedly to drive the present ministers from office, asks what prospect is there of a more liberal and stable ministry, of one more able and willing to adopt a generous and liberal policy.

The Star complains of government of this country as a popular one is and, no matter to the what political party he may belong, every member of these classes, it would appear, may rely with the most speriest confidence on the support of the governing class in any case in which its acts of omission or commission are injurious only to the people.

The Post anticipates, in the beginning of the article, a triumphant vote, which will restore the liberal party to fifte acts and in any case in which its acts of omission or commission are injurious only to the people.

The Post anticipates, in the beginning of the article, a triumphant vote, which will restore the liberal party to fifte and transports of the course of the course of the present from office, asks what prospect is there of a more liberal and stable ministry, of one more able and willing to adopt a generous and liberal policy.

The Star complai

The Star complains of the course taken by some or and independent liberals, whose votes will, it says, raise the anticipated majority in favor of Mr. Cardwell's motion The Chronicle says: The scene in the House of Com-mons last night was very exciting, if the debate was

ot.

The division is not expected before Tuesday.

The Palmerston party predict a majority of 40 or 50 in

their favor.

The Advertiser states that a meeting of liberals was held yesterday. The number present was 25, of whom 14 voted for a motion requesting Mr. Cardwell not to proceed with his resolution.

The Advertiser anticipates a majority of 60 in the Com-

mons.

The Times, referring to the division in the Lords last night, says: the Commons will probably take another view of the question, and one which will leave Lord Derby no other choice but to share the resignation which he has sanctioned in his colleague.

# RAINY WEATHER.

[Communicated to the Philadelphia North American, May 28th.] This is the fortieth day of rainy days in April and May to this time, the 27th instant; and this being the time of the change of the moon may be supposed to be the last of it.

time of the change of the moon may be supposed to be
the last of it.

We are accustomed to say, who ever saw the like! But
we may answer, from Watson's Annals of Philadelphia,
the same was experienced in 1786, to wit:

May, 1786—vol. 2d, page 361:

"Esmarkable for the absence of the sun for two weeks,
and a constantly damp or rainy weather. It continued
for forty-two days, being all the time a cold northeast
storm, and no sight of the sun."

On same page, May 22, 1793:

"To the end of the month a continuance of wet and
cloudy weather—wind meatly at northeast, and so cool
that fire was necessary most of the time. The summer
of this year was 'the yellow fever' calamity."

FRANKLIN.

Franklin.

Selecting send hour which witnessed the disintegration of parties in the legislature, it was inevitable that a crisis like the present must come; but no man's aspacity could appeared that it would occur on such an occusion as our ladian empire being in jeopardy, and all the world looking on to observe how our institutions enable us to meet such a trial.

We will not dwell upon the past. To seold or to scotlatout our recent exposures of what a British Parliament may sink to, may be left to the organs of disappointed or trembling factions. We, who belong to hom faction, but steadily hold to our broad old ground as progressive reform, as the only one on which a good parry organization can again be formed, now call on the people of England to do their duty in taking legislation out of the hands of the selfish, ignorant, their own petty chances of office. We see it is no noble ambition which stimulates them to seek office; for no man of them all has a policy to propose for ladia or any other department of rule. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first own petty chances of office. We see that as one of them can show any pretence for superseding the first ow

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Paris correspondent of the London Times says M. Sactiges, the French minister at Washington, is al-to come to France on leave of absence. The French sul general at New York will act as charge d'affaires

and general at New York will act as charge d'affaires.

A private letter, received in this city, says that General Pierce and his lady intend leaving the island of Madeira for Lisbon on the lat of June for a tour on the continent of Europe. The health of Mrs. Pierce has improved, though she still is an invalid.

Jessie Lazear, esq., is a candidate for the democratic nomination to Congress from the district now represented by the Hon. William Montgomery, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lamer is a supporter of the present administration. It is said that Mr. Montgomery "will not abide the decision of a primary election," but will run anyhow.

William H. Gill, esq., has retired from the editorial management of the Onio Patriot, and has been succeeded by Matthew Johnson, esq.

Mr. John Q. A. King is now acting governor of Kentucky. Governor Morehead is in the Bouth, where he will remain some time; the licutenant governor is dead, and Mr. King, as president of the senate, is governor.

### THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Navy Department has received despatches furnishing the following information:

The San Jacinto, Captain Bell, the flag-ship of Com. Tatnail, commanding East India squadron, was at Hong-Kong 15th March. The Mississippi, Captain Nicholson, was daily expected there—both to sail in a few days for Shanghai. The Minnesota, Captain Dupont, was at Manilla, with the Hon. Mr. Reed on board, March 7, also to sail for Shanghai. The Portsmouth, Commander Foot, sailed from Manilla, March 5, for Portsmouth, N. H., bringing with her Lieut. Colville Terrett and Midshipman Mavely from the Minne; as—the former as an invalid. The storeship Supply, Lieut. Commanding A. F. V. Gray, was at Montevideo March 1. The San Jacinto was to sail for New York as soon as the Powhatan arrived.

The United States ordnance ship Plymouth, now lying at this port, has been ordered to Norfolk to fit out for the Gulf service.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, his honor Judge Crawford on the bench. The case of John W. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, the contunacious witness, who was committed for contempt by the House of Representatives for refusing to testify before the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Lawrence, Stone, & Co.,) was called. Hon. Reverdy Johnson and J. H. Bradley, sr., appeared for the defence.

Mr. Bradley, stated that the defence was unable to proceed on account of the absence of Mr. Wolcott. He should therefore make a motion for a contifinance of the case. He held in his hand a letter and a telegraphic despatch from Mr. Wolcott which he would read. The letter was in reply to one sent Mr. Wolcott by Mr. Bradley, and which was received in Boston on Monday, May 24.

Mr. Bradley then read the letter, which states that he did not get Mr. B's letter in time, being absent from the city, and when he returned he found it impossible to leave on account of his engagements, and sickness in the family of his partner, [ex-Governor Gardner.] He hoped the case would be continued until the next term.

Mr. Bradley, after reading the letter, said that, on receiving it in due course of mail, he had immediately written to Mr. Wolcott, but had received no reply, perhaps owing to some irregularity in the mails, although sufficient time had been allowed for a reply to be made; but yesterday Mr. Johnson ha! received the following telegraphic despatch from Mr. Wolcott:

"Boston, May 27.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson: Your letter is received. I regret I cannot be in Washington in time. I shall have to get you to vindicate my case in my absence.

J. W. Wolcott.

Mr. Bradley said, in view of the reasons submitted and the affidavits which would be made to the facts, he thought the case ought to be postponed for a short time.

The Court stated that it would not require affidavits, but relied on the statements of counsel.

Mr. Kay wished the case to go on now to trial, be-

The Court stated that it would not require affidavits, but relied on the statements of counsel.

Mr. Kar wished the case to go on now to trial, because there was no statement made by Mr. Wolcott, either in the letter or despatch, that he would be here tomorrow or at an early day. He should, therefore, resist the motion for postponament, believing that Mr. W. had been notified properly of the day for which his trial was set.

Mr. Jourson stated that he hoped the case would stand over until the next term of court. He was aware that it was important to Congress and the country that the case should be settled. He saw a notice that a motion was about to be made prolonging the session of Congress to the 21st or 30th of June. If it passed, a postponement of this case to the next term of court would bring it to trial during the session. He fully believed the reasons were sufficient for continuance. He read the despatch in support of them.

Mr. Bradury said that, from the representations made to him by Mr. Wolcott, he was sure that had he received notice in time he would have been here, and no postponement would have been necessary.

The Cover said it was aware that Mr. Wolcott was ab-

ment would have been necessary.

The Court said it was aware that Mr. Wolcott was absent, when the case was before postponed until to-day.

Mr. Johnson said, in reply to Mr. Kry, that the telegraphic despatch did not state that Mr. Wolcott would not be here. If it was possible, Mr. W. would be here next week, to which time he hoped the case would be

defendant, as it was not a case of crime.

The Court stated, in reply, that a conviction would result in fine and imprisonment. Where imprisonment would be the result of conviction it was absolutely necessary that the defendant should be present. Mr. Wolcott's appearance to trial was therefore necessary.

Mr. Jonnson said Mr. Wolcott could certainly be here if the case was postponed. The testimony of the inves-

Mr. Johnson said Mr. Wolcott could certainly be here if the case was postponed. The testimony of the investigating committee had been published this morning, and he [Mr. W.] would see it, and the necessity of his appearing here would be apparent.

The Cour was surprised to hear that the testimony had got in the papers, and saked how that happened.

Mr. Johnson. By corruption, I suppose. [Laughter.]
One of the bar stated that the committee reported yesterday to the House, and the testimony was therefore public.

terday to the House, and the testimony was therefore public.

Mr. Bradder. My friend did not pronounce the word right; he means that it "crept in!" [Laughter.]

After further brief argument on both sides.

The Cover raid that this was a motion to postpone the trial of John W. Wolcott, who had been committed for contempt by the House of Representatives. Mr. Wolcott is not in court; and his counsel, on statements made in his letter and by his despatch, ask for a postponement for a week or ten days. That is the time, is it not?

Mr. Bradder. That is all; only a week or so.

The Cover resumed: The District attorney insists on his motion that the trial be proceeded with now. The defendant, I do not think, had any right to complain in this matter. And I have no authority to order a continuance, for the reason that the law does not allow the court to do so; and as the party was not present, his ball would have to be forfeited. The court ordered the crier to call Mr. John W. Wolcott into court. The defendant, of course, not appearing, his ball was accordingly forfeited. It was \$1,000.

The petit jury for this term was discharged.

forfeited. It was \$1,000.

The petit jury for this term was discharged.

The Courr then gave its decision in the case of the United States as the Corporation of Georgetown, indicted for a nuisance, by neglecting to keep in repair the new or upper highway leading from Georgetown to the bridge over the Potomac at the Little Falls. The judgment was in favor of the United States, and a fine of \$1,000

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Baltimore Clipper of Yesterday morning, in a fulsome culogium of the candidate for the mayoralty supported by the American party, says: "Everybody knows Richard Wallach; even the child at its mother's knee daily lisps his name in accents of delight, and the fond parent will bend and kiss her infant, for that very name thrills her with emotions that give assurance of future safety." The writer afterwards pa-triotically exclaims:

triotically exclaims:

"If Berret should be elected—if so unfortunate an event should transpire—then the Capital of the United States will indeed become a moral lazeret; order and decorum must be entirely annihilated, and we may expect a reign of terror for the ensuing two years, because his administration will only be a continuation of the present. On the other hand, should Bichard Wallach be the choice, (and oh! God grant that he may!) the city will immediately be cleaned of the foul stain that now pollites her charter; law and order will be restored, and the proud Capital, freed from the present contamination, can look up with renewed vigor, because Mr. Wallach will change the present order of affairs. It is, therefore,

evident that every law-abiding citizen must vote for Rich-

ard Wallach."

Such is a specimen of the arguments used by the plugugly politicians, and the Washington correspondent of the Chipper closes his heroic epistle by asserting:

"We are working as well as the democrats, and we mean to elect Wallach by a large majority."

Will the democrats quietly fold their arms, and permit their old opponents to defeat them? The Americans "are working," it is true, openly and secretly, and it is also true that among many democrats there is an unpardonable apathy, but we trust to see it shaken off before the day of election. Every democrat and anti-knowward in the good work, and the plug-uglies should be taught that, although they may work, they cannot "elect Wallach."

Mouse Verson.—The Indies' Mount Vernon Association will to-day 1 sy a visit to Mount Vernon. An extra train for their accommodation and that of their friends will leave Bichmond at 7 o'clock, a m., connecting at Aquia Crock with the Mail Company's steamer Balti-more. Arriving off Mount Vernon, the excursionists will be transferred to the light-draught boat Thomas Collyer, and landed at the sacred spot.

Some and List.—On Friday night, as the steamer Fow-hatan was lying at Aquia Creek awaiting the train from Richmond, a passenger left his berth in a fit of somnam-bulism, and deliberately walked overboard. It was a for-tunate circumstance for him that Captain Reynolds and Pilot McGarr were on deck at the time, and buoyed him up with a boat-hook until a boat was lowered to his as-

Dangances Phaces. J. M. Reed was yesterday fined \$5 and costs, by Justice Donn, for not having erected a fence around an excavation which he had made at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street for the purpose of repairing a drain, and for also having neg-lected to have lamps placed there at night to warn passers-by of the danger.

A strict enforcement of this law in several other locali-

Washington city stock, yesterday morning, at one per cent. above par.

EARLY CLOSING. - A number of our most respectable grocery merchants have agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock, p. m., from the 1st of June to the 1st of Oc-tober—Saturday evenings excepted.

hold their 22d anniversary, on Monday evening next, in the 44 street Presbyterian church. Addresses are expected from Hon. John Thompson of N. Y., Rev. Dr. nith of Baltimore, and others.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1858.

Wassington, May 27, 1858.

Six: The charge has been made against you by Mr. Thomas Berry, of this city, "that in the early part of the administration of President Pierce you received from Mr. Berry, or from Berry & Mohun, the sum of five hundred dollars for having procured the removal of my father, the late William Easby, from the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings, which he then held. The charge has emanated from a respectable source, and it is fifted between the public mind in this city, in connexion with your nomination for the office of mayor, is exercised with this "charge," and it is due to you to say that it is my intention to publish this communication and your reply, which I respectfully request may be made in writing and handed to my friend, Dr. Palmer, who will place this in your hands.

Your obedient servant,

H. N. EASBY.

Washington Cert, May 28, 1868.

Six: Recognising the right of every respectable ditiem to address ma proper inquiries while I am a candidate for public office, and to acruthuise my whole character and conduct, I will cheerfully answer that which you have propounded.

It is false in every shape and form, into which personal malice or political malignity may torture the "charge" to which you refer, that I ever had, or was employed to have any connexton, direct or indirect, with the "removal of the late William Easby from the office of Commissioner of Public Buildings," or of any other person who ever held any other office. No one should know better than yourself that Mr. Easby was not removed from office, but rangued. And I am as ignorant concerning the circumstances or causes of his resignation as concerning any effort to remove him, if such a movement was ever really meditated. I acted as counsel for Measrs. Berry & Mohun, and in that capacity only received remuneration for my services.

Thanking you for the connectuality of bernelley and

muneration for my services.

Thanking you for the opportunity of branding a calumny, which has been industriously circulated by others, who wanted the manliness to assume the responsibility as you have done,

I am respectfully.

JAMES G. BERRET

H. N. Easny, Esq., Washington, D. C.

# ALEXANDRIA.

THE ELECTION ON THURSDAY .- The Sentinel of vesterilay takes the following view of the result of the election in this city: "The 'American ticket' was blown to atoms. Some of the nominees were elected, but not because of their being nominees. We believe the nomination lost them more votes than it brought them. Other nominees were largely defeated, and by candidates who were democrats, though running independently of party considerations. In short, the 'Inner Tab' has lost its power, the 'Outer Tab' has lost its hoops, and all the Tubs have had their bottoms knocked out."

No CHANGE IN THE MAIL.—We learn that, in cons quence of the additional expense incurred to transfer the mails between this city and Washington, the department has decided to rescind the arrangement for evening mail, the morning and mid-day service being resumed. The morning mail will not be opened till 8 o'clock, a. m., as

THE GARDESS here have a very fine appearance throughout the city and the country surrounding it, plants of every kind are prospering and looking healthy, and we have strong hopes that we will soon be supplied with a bountiful quantity of garden vegetables to feast upon during the summer. The trees that decorate the sidewalks, gardens, yards, and lots are canopied in their green apparel, and the merry birds are heard singing their joyful notes among the green foliage enlivening the spirits of all notes among the green foliage enlivening the spirits of all.

WE LEADS that the Orange and Alexandria and Vir-We make that the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads have concluded arrangements for connecting by means of through tickets to all parts of the South and West. This arrangement will go into effect on the first of June, when the night line will be restored, leaving Alexandria at 8 o'clock in the evening, thus given ing double the present accommodation. Passengers may then leave Washington with through tickets in their pockets for New Orleans, Memphis, Huntaville, Stevenson, Dalton, Knoxville, Jonesborough, Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond, and other points, and with a certainty of making all the connexions with the South and South-

THE STRANGE MOUNT Vernon passed here yesterday for Washington with a large number of lime-haulers on board, who made the air vocal with their pirit-tal

WE LEARN that Mr. James Roach, of this city, has re-

at 621 cents. Oats offerings light sales at 35 cents.

Sales of Public Lands.

The uniforated tracts in township one hundred and eleven, and in that part of township one hundred and twelve, and fractional township one hundred and thirteen, within the above mentioned reserve, of range fourteen.

The unicoated tracis in that part of townships one hundred and eleven and one hundred and twelve, within the above mentioned reserve, of range filteen.

At the land office at Parmautr, commencing on the thirtieth day of August acts, for the disposal of the public lauds situated within the following-named townships and fractional townships in the late reserve for the half-breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Soux nation of Indians, viz.

North of the base line and cost of the Lifth principal secretions.

The unlocated tracts in that part of fractional townships one hundred.

North of the bare line and cost of the fifth principal meristian.

The unlocated tracts in that part of fractional township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range nine.

The unlocated tracts in that part of townships one hundred and eight and one hundred and the, and fractional township one hundred and and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range len.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and eight within the above-mentioned reserve, and in bownship one hundred and nine and one hundred and ten, of range cleven.

The unlocated tracts in that part of townships one hundred and sight and one hundred and hine, within the above-mentioned reserve, and in township one hundred and nine and one hundred and nine, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range thereon.

The unlocated tracts in that part of townships one hundred and nine and one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range fairteen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range fairteen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range fairteen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range faircen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range faircen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range faircen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of range faircen.

The unlocated tracts in that part of township one hundred and ten, within the above-mentioned reserve, of the sale faircen.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are atvertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale s

it.

By order of the President:

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the above-described lands, under the previsions of his act of Congress approved May 19, 1368, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land effice, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEFARTEST OF STATE,

Weshington, May 29, 1858.

IN PURSUANCE of the "Act legalizing and, making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bill without authority of law, and to dir and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved 20th August, 1842, scaled separate proposals will be received at this department until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th of fune next, for furnishing such articles of stationery as may be required by it for one year from the lat day of July next, as enumerated in the subjoined schedule and estimate of quantity; but it is to be understood by persons proposing that the department is to be at liberty to take clither a low or greater quantity any article than is specified, scoording to its wants during the year.

Each article to be of the best quality, and to be delivered without delay when ordered.

Paper, Hand mode, of Lines, Laid or Woss.
foolscap, Whatman's or Joynson's, per ream
quarto post, cresm-laid, to weigh not less than 9 pounds
per ream, trimusad, one half ruled on three sides,
Whatman's or Joynson's, per ream
note paper, cream-laid damssk, Whatman's or Joynson's, per ream

20 do do coarse, for packing, per pound

3, dosan paper absears, Rodgers and Son's, 8-inch biado, per doz.

1 do do 6, d

therewith.

The proposals to be addressed to "the Deptriment of State," and endersed "Proposals for Stationery." Notice will be given to the person to whom the contract is awarded, who will be required, within five day; thereafter, to give bond, with two sufficiant survives, for its performance.

The head of the department is in all cases to decide whether the terms of the contract have been complied with, and to reject any articles which may be, in his opinion, of inferior quality, as well as to annul the contract upon any failure to comply with the terms within a reasonable time.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

May 28, 1868.

PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from October I, 1858, to June 20, 1862, on the following route in Nobraska Territory, will be eived at the Contract Office of this department unit-9, a.m., of August 10, 1868, to be decided on the same day:

No. 14046 From Columbus, N. T., by Mouroe and Grand Island City, to Fort Kearney, 180 miles and back, three times a week to Mouroe, and once a week the residue.

Leave Columbus Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8

Leave Commons and American Salarday at I p m;
Arrive at Monroe by 12 m;
Leave Monroe Tuesday, Thursday, and Salarday at I p m;
Arrive at Columbus by 5 p m;
Leave Mouroe Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jour Kearney Titursday by 10 p m;
Leave Fork Kearney Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Monroe Sunday by 10 p m;
Arrive at Monroe Sunday by 10

For form of proposal, guarantos, and certificate, also, instructions, and requirements to be embraced in the custract, see advertisements in pumphiot form of routes in Missouri, Nebraska, fic., dated filst December, 1807, to be found at the principal post offices.

ARON V. BROWN,

May 29—lawder

WE LEARY that Mr. James Roach, of this city, has received the contract for the masonry of Briego No. 5, of the Aqueduct contract.

Markers. Wheat offerings light, market quiet sales poor; white, 90 a \$104; rgd, 87 a \$105. Corn about 5,000 bushels were offered and met with sale; white, 61 cents; mixed, 60 cents. Rye—offerings light—sales poor, at 624 cents. Oats—offerings light—sales at 35 cents.

May 29—6:

M. W. W. Way 29—61

WAR DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, March 28, 1858 SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until the Sixt day of May next for the purchase of all, or any part not less than one legal suindivision, of the uncold land of the "leland of Reck Island." In the State of Illinois, begrotoface reserved for military purposals. The descriptions and areas of the unsold tracts into which the Island is divised by the surveys, and for which proposals are now invited, are as Ediows, viz:

of alexander



Bids will be received for the purchase of the lands in gross, or for separate purcels, as above described; the department reserving to its self the right to accept or reject either or both, as may be deemed most advantageous to the government.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock, ur, of the list day of May, at which hour all thus before the department will be opened.

Proposals should be sealed, and endo-sed "Proposals for the purchase of the Island of Rock Island."

Payment to be made in each to the Assistant Tressure, at it, Isula, Payment to be made in each to the Assistant Tressure, at it, Isula,

thed, the award shall be declared sull and yook.

Mar 27—Lawtd

Secretary of War

Norz.—The following described lands which are claimed by

Railroad Bridge Company, the Chicago and Bock Island Railroad Co
pany, and the Mississippt and Missouri Enfrond Company, under viact of Compress approved August 6, 1852, entitled "An act to grainst
right of way to all Rail and Plank Roads and Macadamized Turquit
passing through the public lands belonging to the Putter Braze." beta strip of land three hundred feet in width across said feland, a
three acres for "Dept grounds", "as particularly designated on 8
maps liked in the General Land Office by John O. Sarpent, alternation of the Company of the S. W. Tractional & of spect. 28, T. 18 N. R. 2 W.

3.72 series of the Fractional N. 55 of N. W. 54 acrt. 36, T. 18 N. R. 2 W.

9.23 arress of the N. W. M. M. S. S. S. R. T. 18 N. R. 2 W.

Wassissiver, D. C., May 29, 1858. May 29-21

[No. 607.]

Notice of the postponement of the public sales of the lands in the particles of Madison and Carrell, in the State of Louisians, erdered to be held by preclamation No. 68s.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public sales of the vicaut public lands within the parishes of Madison and Carroll, in the visa of Louisians, ordered by preclamation No. 59s, dated March 9, 1358, to be held at the land office at Monroe, in the State of Louisian, on the 14th and 29th of June ann. have been past, poined, by order of the Frestdent, to the 20th and 37th of Sept suber next, prior to which dates the sales will again be advertised according to law.

No. 601.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public a the vacant public lands within the Territory of Kanes et by produnation No. 601, datask March 19, 1855, to be he land offices at Lecompton and Kickar to, in the Territory of on the 5th and 19th of July next, have been postponed, by the Prositiont, to the last and 18th of November next, prior dates the sales will again be advertise; a scending to law.

May 28-34d\*

WORTH READING. Why is it that so auffer and repine and forag out a misseable existence, un enjoyanusts, and even ordinary pursuits of life, when bottained, and health and right restored, by a treatment venient and safe, as well as permisseed in its chiercust? To those who have suffered long with disease, ultimati aspectite, vigor, for, the undersigned tenders his profusal assuring the uniferers, is chiefer and kineerity pleases and proper prescriptions, a therough cure and sound bo without unpleasant restrictions or hindrance from ords All discusses of a private nature, the court of circuit, strictures, as irritable bindder, he called a statum, Rheumatissi, Pice, a.e., skillfully and successfully hand by Harris will that Washington every week during May me remaining Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays of each week. Consulted at his rooms, 58 National Hotel, from 10 to 2; and 5 k. S. HARRIS, E.

May 12-dim RUNAWAY NEGROES.—Was committed to the Washington County Jall on Paterday, the 22d day of May, 1888, a nagro man, NACE LUCKETF, clarged with being a ransway. The said negro is a bright mulatte, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and is about 5 years of age. Also, at the same time, a negro man, Will-LIAM PATTERSON, charged with being a runsway. He is about 5 feet 6 of 8 inches high, and is about 5 of years of age, and is a bright mulatto. The owner or owners are requested to come for ward and access a reserve or size they will be discharged by due sources for a law of the words.

May 29-3: Sherid of Washington county, Md.

BOOKS WORTH READING—TO BE FOUND at PHILP'S.
Douglas Jorrold's Wit. 75 cents.
Following the Drum, by Mrs. Viole. 31.
Wyoming: Its History, Sirring incidents, and Romantic Adventages. By George Peck, D. B. Illustrated. 51 25.
Magdialen the Exchanteres; by K. L. I. 5].
Ursula, a Tale of Country Life, by Mass Sowell. 2 vols. 31 50.
The Life and Times of Haph Miller. 31.
Tre-isawney's Recollections of Shelley and Byron. 75 cents.
Addie; by Jolia Kavarand. 81 25.
Brock's Life of General Havelock. 75 cents.
Life of George Liephenon, the engineer. 31 25.
A Woman's Thoughts About, Women, by Mass Molcch. 51.
Mrs. Jamesqu's Mernoins of the Furly Italian Painters. 31 75.
Waysside Pictures Through France, Ijoffand, Belgium, and the Upper Rhines by Robert Bell. 31 75.
The New of Kindred; by Owen Wyon. 35 cents.
Colin Clink; by Charles Horton. 50 cents.
Momotra of James, Marquin of Montrose; by James Grant. 51 25.
The Day after To-morrow, or, Fata Borgana; edited by William De Tyne. 81.

PHILP'S New Book Store, 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th street [Globe-Arstates.] THE SOUTHERN SPEAKER; containing in great variety the master pieces of oratory, in proto, postry, and dialogue. Among them will be firsted selections from the speaches of Rofue London, H. W. Hilliard, Webster, Clay, Calboun, H. B. Proutoc, John Perkins, yr., Plackney, Patrick Banry, Hayne, Crittendes, McDelle, Deaglas, and many others; by the late D. Barton Boss. I vol. 56 castr. Published at \$1.95.

Rone's Electerical Bannal, or Southern Fifth Reader, embracing copions and electrical Figures and the principles of Electrical Figures and the principles of Electrical Figures and the principles of Electrical Figures.

OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER FOR 1858. Price

Official Navy Register for 1958 75 cents. Post paid, 80 cents. Por cale by TAYLOR & MAURY, May 29 34 (Statenstrilohe.) 324 Page. avenue TICKNOR'S HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF THE Waverly Novels, "Questin Incomed," 2 vols., cloth. \$1
Just received at TAYLOR & MAURY'S.
May 27-3t. 334 Panners to a State of the State